

shall avail myself of this occasion to do an act of justice to Mr. Adams, and more particularly the section of the Union with which he is more immediately connected. I am aware that a great many of my fellow-citizens in this, and in other states have been opposed to Mr. Adams, because he is from a non-slaveholding state, under an apprehension that our state in relation to that species of property would be endangered by his elevation. I believe these apprehensions to be utterly unfounded. I know the sentiments of most of the gentlemen in Congress from the New England and the middle states, on this delicate subject, to be eminently liberal and enlightened—and I confidently believe that if a proposition were submitted to Congress, that would go to impair, in the slightest degree, our constitutional rights as slaveholders, it would not command twenty votes in the popular branch of Congress.

I wish it therefore to be distinctly understood that I am not opposed to Mr. Adams because he is a New England man. On the contrary, I speak it with the utmost sincerity as a southern man. I should regard that rather as a reason for supporting him, for the moment we adopt the principle that the public men of particular sections of the republic, are to be proscribed because they are from those sections, there is an end of the harmony of the Union. Let us direct our attention not to the residence, but to the character and principles of public men.

As Mr. Adams came into power upon principles utterly subversive of our republican system—substituting the worst species of aristocracy, that of specializing politicians and office-hunters, in the place of a sound and wholesome representative democracy—and as I sincerely believe that if this first attempt to control the destinies of this republic by intrigue should be sanctioned by the people, our system of government will be practically changed—I shall for this reason, and for this reason alone, oppose the re-election of Mr. Adams; and I look forward with the most perfect confidence to the result. The power of the people must prevail over the power of patronage.

But I must conclude this unreasonable trespass upon your indulgent attention. Three years ago, on an occasion similar to the present, I expressed the hope in reference to the crisis which then existed in our affairs, that you might never be represented by a false-hoisted demagogue. Permit me now, still actuated by the same principles, to amend and modify the same sentiment so as to make it applicable to the present conjuncture, and to offer it so amended and modified to your acceptance.

The Citizens of Edgefield and Abbeville districts—May they never be represented by a demagogue that will flatter and delude them, to promote his own selfish purposes, or by a cringing sycophant who will sacrifice their sacred rights at the unhallowed shrine of ill-gotten power.

6. The amendment of the Constitution of the United States—It is consonant to the true theory of our government, and demanded by the exigencies of the times. May the cause of the people prevail.

7. Freedom of Debate—It is a fearful omen, when the frank exposure of management and corruption, is stigmatized by the partisans of power as violence and discourtesy. Innocence fears no investigation.

8. Southern Ambition—It aspires to honorable distinction, rather than accepts office either when conferred by the terms of the constitution, or acquired by secret understanding.

9. The Opposition—A majority of the people can never constitute a faction.

10. Our Senators in Congress—Vigilant sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty.

11. Our new Senator in Congress—May he be altogether a Carolinian in principle and in fact.

12. Responsibility of public functionaries to the People—The only political expedient by which liberty in the people can be reconciled with energy in the government.

VOLUNTEERS.
By Mr. McDuffie. The Spanish American Republics—Let us cheer them by our sympathies, but neither embarrass ourselves by entangling alliances, nor perplex them by officious interference. By Mr. T. S. Mays. Thomas Cooper, President of the South Carolina College—His talents and attainments are such, that his name will be revered as long as science has a votary.
By Mr. B. A. Wallace—General Jackson—Our next President.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.
LEXINGTON, Ky. July 28.—In addition to the public dinner, and barbecue at which Mr. Clay has been able to attend, and which have been noticed, invitations are daily received from other counties, but which we regret he is compelled to decline accepting. Of these are invitations from Winchester, Frankfort, Barren, &c. &c. That from Winchester is signed by Hubbard Taylor, John T. Moore, Hay Biddle, John Mills, John T. Woodford, Benjamin H. Buckner, Wm. McMillin, Clinton Allan, James Simpson, Richard Hawes, Jr., Richard French, and Isaac Cunningham, Esqrs.—whose respectability is well known.

[Their Note is highly affectionate and complimentary, and speaks the language of the States.]
"We have room for only the following paragraphs:—
"That the leaders of the opposition should reserve and pour out upon you, the very bitterest of their revivings, was to be expected. The estimation in which you are held as a statesman in the two Americas, and in Europe, and the anxiety that is felt by the friends of human happiness and free principles throughout the world to see you have an efficient influence in the American Cabinet, have made you the chief obstacle to the success of the faction, and of course your destruction is their first and main object."
"Those who dare not meet you on the arena of honorable and true ambition, whose talents are measured, and whose worth and virtues are compared, have sought in vain to deprive you of your well earned fame, by the base and detestable arts of falsehood and detraction."

The following is
MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.
Lexington, 24th July, 1826.
GENTLEMEN: I have received, with lively emotions of gratitude and thankfulness, your affectionate note of the 22d instant, expressing the friendly congratulations of my fellow-citizens of Clarke and Winchester, in consequence of my recent return to Kentucky, and inviting me to a public dinner. Such an honorable testimony of esteem and confidence, emanating from any portion of the public would be highly gratifying, but proceeding as it does from a respectable community, with many of whose members I have been intimately associated, in public and private life, for more than a quarter of a century, it has a value which no language can adequately express. I regret that the circumstances of my situation will not allow me to accept the honor intended me. I came home to see my relations and friends, but to see them individually and without parade, to transact some private business, and to recover from the fatigues of a laborious office. Occurrences since I left Washington oblige me to abridge the time which I had hoped to abide in Kentucky, and I must dedicate the small remnant of my private affairs. I trust that the people of Clarke and Winchester will be persuaded, that in this yielding to the necessity which controls my movement, I shall not be less mindful of the new and the old obligations under which they have pledged me.

The administration of the general government has experienced, in some of the measures they have proposed, a degree of opposition which could not have been anticipated. I take upon myself to assert, with perfect truth, that those measures were results of an anxious desire to promote the public prosperity. Whether their actual tendency will be good or bad must be decided by time and the public judgment. To these tests the most confident appeal is made.

I thank the people of Clarke county and Winchester for the sympathy and interest which they have manifested in my behalf. I have borne my full share of calumny and abuse; but I have enjoyed, at the same time, the consolations which ardent, enlightened and devoted friends and conscious rectitude must ever inspire. I defy my accusers to point out, in the measures of the present administration, a single deviation from those great principles of national policy, of which I have ever been a faithful, if not an efficient supporter. If they choose to arraign me for not hitching myself to the car of a particular individual, I plead guilty. The invariable principle of my public life has been earnestly to acquire after and fearlessly to pursue what appeared to me for the public good. In acting upon it, I have confided in the just awards of the public intelligence, deliberately pronounced. I have not been, nor shall I be, deceived. Cheered by the animating encouragement which I am happy to receive from the great body of the nation, as well as from both the local parties of my own state, I will, whilst life and health are spared me, obey your mandate, to persevere in my humble endeavors to advance the happiness and prosperity of our common country.

Accept, gentlemen, assurances of the sincere respect and regard of your friend and fellow citizen,
H. CLAY.
To Messrs. Hubbard Taylor, &c. &c.

Celebration in Giles County, (Tennessee.)
At half past 12 the General, and suite, escorted by the Committee of Arrangements and a large assemblage of citizens repaired to a grove, under the shade of which the tables had been spread, and were welcomed in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements by Aaron V. Brown, Esq.

GEN. JACKSON'S REPLY.
Sir: I am at a loss for words to express the feelings which have been excited by the remarks you have just addressed to me. The return of joyous day to our country, and the privilege of uniting in its celebration, with so many of my old associates in arms, and this joyful and respectable assembly of my fellow citizens, by whom I am so much honored; all concur to heighten those emotions of gratitude and joy with which this memorable day never fails to breathe the boom of every friend and lover of his country.

In the retrospect, sir, which you have taken of our revolutionary war, allow me to thank you for the flattering notice of my youthful efforts, although I cannot but be sensible that your kindness has given them too much importance. The humble part which I acted in that eventful struggle, served mostly to impress upon my mind the great principles which were secured by it—and to the support of which, if my subsequent labors in the cause of my country have at all contributed, the pains and privations endured, are more than compensated. The spirit, sir, which blazed through the deeds of these revolutionary fathers, was the inspiration of Deity to a just cause, and needed not the unforgetting and ruthless barbarity of the foe to make it unconquerable, even on the field of repeated defeats and disaster. No, sir, cherished by the Author of all Good, supported and sustained by the love of liberty and virtue, it achieved more than could have been, more than ever was done, by the unaided prowess of man—the establishment of a free and happy government dependent alone upon the will of the people. Let it then be our solemn duty to perpetuate this government by securing often to the sacrifices with which it was obtained, and to the lessons of wisdom with which its sages have stamped its history.

The second war of our independence grew out of a system of outrage and insult renewed by the same enemy, and no doubt with the hope of annihilating the fair fabric which the first had erected. But how vain were his hopes! Our sons proved worthy of their fathers, many of whom witnessed the struggle, and in the accomplishment of their prayers saw their independence gloriously confirmed and re-established, and hailed us worthy the brave officers and soldiers, sir, a part of whom are now before me, who added in this struggle, the deserved gratitude of our country has been freely offered, and with them as with me, I know that no higher reward could be received or desired.

I tender to you, sir, my most sincere thanks for the favorable manner with which you have been pleased to speak of my services in the various civil stations to which I have been called by my country, and particularly by this State. In these, as in all situations of my public life, I am much indebted to the liberality and indulgence of my fellow-citizens; and I beg leave once more to assure them of the consolation which their cheering approbation has always afforded me.

At two o'clock the company sat down to dinner, at which Dr. John H. Campbell, assisted by Lemford M. Bramlett, Esq. and Maj. Robert Frazier as Vice President.

TOASTS.
The three Ex-Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, bright examples of integrity, patriotism and virtue.
I give, 3 cheers, three Jefferson and two wars.
Andrew Jackson—The Hero of two wars, and the man whom the people delight to honor; we have been with him in six troubles, in the seventh we will not forsake him. I give, 6 cheers.

The Mills of the United States—New Orleans and Pittsburg sufficiently attest, that they are the surest bulwark of the liberties of our country.

By the President—The right of election, the strongest guarantee of the people's privileges; when a representative will not obey them, he ceases to be their representative.
By R. Frazier, Vice President—John Randolph of Roanoke: A comet in our political horizon. Corruption evaporates in the blaze of his patriotism.
By Andrew Jackson—The policy of Washington: Peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none—May his farewell address to his country be the political compass of our national ship; it has hitherto led us to the safe harbor of peace abroad and prosperity at home.
By Wm. Maclin—John Mimms, the orator of the day; distinguished alike for his talents and love of his country.
By Spencer Clark—The late election of President by the House of Representatives: We would exclaim with Mr. Randolph of Virginia: "It is a foul shuffle, and the knave is at the bottom."

From the Boston Statesman.
DOCTOR CLAY.—There has been a vast deal of complaint against Mr. Clay for taking the office of Secretary of State, at the hands of Mr. Adams, after Mr. Adams had been denounced by him as "an apostate federalist," after Mr. Clay had for that reason refused a seat in the same Cabinet with him; after Mr. Clay had published a letter in which by dark invective accused him of having betrayed the interest of the West; and after Mr. Adams had been reviled in all the Clay papers. The people could not help thinking and saying, unless they were deprived of both understanding and speech, that Mr. Clay's conduct in forming a coalition with Mr. Adams, and making him President, after all these things against the wishes of the republican party, the almost unanimous instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky and the well known sentiments of the whole people of the West; was scandalously inconsistent. That Mr. Clay should have done this, under these circumstances, is indeed astonishing. But, having done so, that he should look out for himself in the "partition of the empire" by the American demagogue, and secure his reward in the second best office in the nation, is not at all surprising—especially, as that office put him in the way of repaying the advantage of "safe precedents," says *Palgrave to Pistol*, "when

Storres Budget lost the handle of her fan
Pistol said, "don't thou start! thou shalt not lose it!"
Pistol: "Reason, you reason, reason! thou shalt not lose it!"
Pistol: "Reason, you reason, reason! thou shalt not lose it!"

Extract of a Letter from a Member of Congress in New Hampshire to a Gentleman in Cincinnati.
"Sir—I write to you to show you some of the signs of the times in New Hampshire. Soon after

I returned home, our legislature were in session, and Governor Morrill, who has always been a great stickler for Mr. Adams, came out in a warm partisan message; and, sir, never was a message made in this state that was met with so much disapprobation and disgust by the people of New Hampshire as this. About three weeks after its reception, a Caucus of the members of the several branches of the government was held, and out of 160 members, an ad hoc revolutionary soldier, who fought at Bunker Hill, and a friend of General Jackson, had ninety votes at the first ballot, after which it was unanimously resolved that Peter was the candidate for the next Governor of New Hampshire.

Thus it will be seen that General Jackson's prospects in New Hampshire look as well as present as could be expected, or even wished for. The friends of Adams and Clay find that their best policy, even in New Hampshire, is "touch easy, yes, very easy."

An instance of the manner in which money is expended by the State Department, is related in the New York Enquirer, as follows:
Cause of the detention in the United States, of the Commissioners appointed to attend the Congress at Panama.

Not a quarter has yet been provided for them, but a quarter must be the U. S. Army, has recently been sent to Panama, and the money is now being sent to that place.

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FOREIGN.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

FRANCE.—The Augsburg Gazette states, that a coolness had arisen between the French Cabinet and the Court of Rome, and adduces as a proof of it, that the Etiole was interdicted for about a month in the coffee-houses and public rooms. It adds that the Pope has made to the French Government energetic representations in favor of the Greeks. The dissatisfaction of the Court of Rome is said to have been occasioned by the declaration of the French Prelates, the prosecution of the Abbe de la Meunais, the interdiction of an Ecclesiastical Journal, &c.

Lieut. Gen. Livron, one of the principal agents of the Pacha of Egypt, has been for some time at Paris, where, it is said, he has had frequent conferences with the President of the Council.

SPAIN.—Great changes have taken place in the new Spanish ministry. A plot has been discovered at Aranjuez, and several persons arrested.

The *Indicador* gives the following extract of a letter dated June 3:—"It seems certain that the order for the evacuation of the strong places occupied by the French troops has been countermanded. It is even said that a politico-sanitary cordon will shortly be formed upon our frontiers."

The *Memorial* says, after intelligence from the frontiers of Spain of the same date:—"It is a fact that the French garrison of St. Sebastian was ready to evacuate the place on the 1st instant, as it had been settled between the two Governments. In pursuance of fresh orders, however, not only the French troops will continue to keep the fortresses which they now occupy, but a corps of observation, consisting of 15,000 men, will be sent to them. His Majesty has ordered that the repairs of camp effects is proceeding with activity, and recently a great quantity of gunpowder was sent thither from Pamplona. A new sanitary cordon to be formed there, as was the case 4 years ago."

The Spaniards are overrun with Algerine Corsairs. Several ecclesiastical chapters have addressed to the King representations upon the subject of titles, the payment of which they want to be restored to them. His Majesty has referred their addresses to the Council of State, which no doubt will decide in favor of the canon. The events in Portugal have given the reports of a change in our Administration, which is expected to take place soon after the King's arrival at Solar de Cabra, for which place he will set out on the 6th of July. About 100 of the persons implicated in the affair of Bessieres, who had been condemned to the galleys, left this capital about a week ago for the fort of Melilla, upon the African coast. The Carlists, unwilling to abandon their friends, succeeded in gaining the sub-officers and privates of the escort, who, to the number of 80, revolted, killed their officers, set the prisoners at liberty, and then dispersed themselves through Andalusia, where the roads are now so infested by highway-men, that it is impossible to travel without a strong escort of cavalry."

PORTUGAL.—It is reported that the regency intend to abolish Ambassadors, and only to keep Envoys and Charges d'Affaires at foreign Courts. The act of amnesty, the constitution, and the abdication of the King had been joyfully received, and the conditions required promptly complied with.

Towards the end of October, there was at Chiraz, in Persia, an earthquake, which destroyed several buildings, and among other national monuments, the celebrated tombs of Hafez and Shadi. The Helvetic government has just issued a decree, forbidding young men to smoke tobacco till after their first communion, which is generally at 17 years of age.

Letters from Riga, to the 30th of June, were yesterday received. They state, that in consequence of the excessive dry weather, the new crop of flax can hardly be a short one, as a great deal of the seed has been destroyed. All the crops are rather injured. Hemp, steadily, lined less of wheat than there were some time ago. Exchange, 9.3 to 9.7 1/2.

It is said that the Papal Government has it in contemplation to expel from the States of the Church, all persons who are not natives and are without manifest employment or means of support. Several waggons of extraordinary size, filled with German families going to America, have passed through Paris for Havre.

Scientific discovery.—An Italian chemist has discovered that the green color contains the principle of the magnet, and that this color suffices to render a steel needle magnetic. To produce this effect he decomposes a ray of light by means of a prism, and exposes a steel needle for some time to the action of the green ray; the needle soon becomes magnetic. This experiment has just been repeated with success at Ghent.

WEEVILS.—Accident has discovered to a French Farmer a very simple mode of destroying weevils in corn warehouses. Happening to lay in the corner of the granary, in which there was a large quantity of corn, some sheep skins with the fleece on, he was not a little surprised to find them, a few days after, covered with dead weevils. He repeated the experiment several times, and always with the same success. At last he ordered his corn to be stirred up, and not a single weevil remained in it. It appears therefore, although the cause has not been ascertained, that greasy wool, when in the neighborhood of weevils attracts and destroys them.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.
By the ship Emerald, Hovers, at Boston, from Liverpool, London dates of the 19th, and Liverpool of the 21st have been received. The papers furnish a few additional articles.

LONDON, July 19.
The transactions in consols are limited, but at improved prices. Present quotations 77 1/2. New 4 per cent. scrip. 1-4 premium. A rapid sale has taken place in South American securities, particularly Colombian bonds, which are at 33 1/2 to 34. Mexican bonds are 47 3/4 to 48. There is nothing doing in any other securities.

Meetings of a character likely to lead to breaches of the peace have been held at Manchester. There were rumours of disturbances among the labourers at Blackburn, that the magistrates read the riot act, but were told by the people, that "they valued neither the riot act nor the military," wanted work as the means of procuring food, or a supply of food without work, and that one way or other they could have it."

A tract of mountain above Larne, Ireland, had been on fire for 8 or 10 days, and upward of 100 acres of moss or peat, 10 feet deep, had been consumed.

The Portuguese Ambassador has been received very coldly at the Court of Madrid, and the diplomatic relations with Lisbon were unsatisfactory.

Under date of Pera, June 18, it is stated that the display of the standard of Mahomet having caused many of the rebels to leave their barracks, the remainder, about 12,000 retreated to their barracks. All Pacha had siege on them and set them on fire. The chief then surrendered, and the others were put to the sword.

It is said to be intended to restore the order of Malta, which has always been recognized by all the treaties, but never established.

MADRID, June 22.—A notice was posted at the corners of all the streets, informing that the king had issued an ordinance commanding all persons having books or manuscripts on Masonry, or other secret societies, in their possession, to deliver them up within a week, on pain of being considered guilty of high treason.

The Liverpool Mercury of July 21, says:—"Our Cotton Market has been very flat this week, there having been but few buyers, a heavy import, and a great desire to sell. The sales are about 5000 or 6000 bales, and prices are lower than last week, 1-8 to 1-4d per pound. The imports are 26,640 American and 60 West India."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The *Marmion*, Captain Petrie, arrived at this port on Sunday, bringing Liverpool papers to the 22d of July, and it appears by the Commercial Chronicle of that date, that employment is still hourly decreasing, and the distress in the manufacturing is rapidly extending. A great mass of an industrious population is reduced to pauperism and despair. Not only the manufacturing but the commercial interests are in a situation that require immediate and effectual relief. The poor rates in some parishes exceed the rack rents, and private benevolence is exhausted.

The editor of the Commercial Chronicle speaks with reserve. He says, "the time has arrived for the country to meet the difficulties in which she is involved; and in order to avert scenes similar to those attendant upon the French Revolution, he calls for speedy and efficient measures, and points out the necessity of reducing public expenditure. The article concludes with the following paragraph which is coming to the point without circumlocution:

"We may equivocate as much as we please; we may adopt one expedient after another, but we cannot disguise the fact, the government is insolvent, and like individual insolvents, we must make a composition with the public creditor, wipe off the old debts, repent our past follies, and start again on equal terms with other countries in the race of national prosperity."

A low contagious fever had prevailed in Dublin, for two months & had lately had a very considerable increase. Its general prevalence is attributed to the filthiness of the city.

It is reported that Lord Cochrane has been assailed by the British government, that it would not concern itself with his proceedings, if he did not enter an English port.

It is affirmed that the holy alliance mean to defer the promulgation of the Portuguese constitution, till the governments have time to make representation to the emperor Don Pedro.

The accounts from Constantinople are still of a doubtful character. The city represented a scene of devastation, all the palaces of the grandees having been pillaged. The Sultan was encamped under the protection of the banner of the Prophet, surrounded by his partisans. The firm conduct of the Sultan has induced many of his former opponents to make common cause with him; but it is still admitted, even by those most anxious for his success, that no certain opinion can as yet be formed concerning the ultimate result of the bold measures which he has taken.

In the commencement of the struggle, none of the foreign but the English ambassador, could procure a courier to convey the intelligence of the insurrection to their respective governments. It is added that 5,000 Janissaries have fallen by the hands of the insurgents. In the meantime, as appears by the accounts from Corfu, the insurrectionary spirit has extended itself to Albania, and even to the Mahometan inhabitants occupying the lofty chain of Pindus, and other places; but this revolt could have no connection with that of Constantinople. The Turks of Asia, it appears, were so enraged at the intelligence, that they murdered the archbishop and a great number of peaceable Christians, demolished and burnt the churches, attacked and destroyed San Marino, and, after being defeated by the Christians, they turned their rage against the town of Anassetiz, which they burnt, as well as several Turkish villages in that country. Similar accounts are given from Ochrida and Scodra.

It was reported that Constantinople was in flames on the 24th of June; but the Paris Etiole, of the 28th of July questions the truth of the report.

LONDON, July 20.—Half past seven o'clock, P. M.—The continental journals are filled with accounts from Greece of the most unfavorable nature of the state in the Morea, which Ibrahim Pacha seems to traverse with scarcely the most trifling opposition.

The market for English stocks to-day was very languid, and the price of consols declined 1-4 per cent. The foreign stock market was also ill supported, and the Colombian and Mexican bonds declined half two per cent. on the price of yesterday.

Government, it is understood, are at length convinced, by the representations which have been made to them by gentlemen engaged in the northern manufacturing, and from their own observations, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some application on the subject, from the committee at Lloyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempt at raising a new subscription, as the government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure.

IMPORTANT FROM LAGUAYRA.
BALTIMORE, August 22.—We learn by the schr. *Alisama*, arrived here last evening, in 17 days from Laguayra, that business was completely at a stand, and nothing but the necessities of life would sell. Gen. Paz was at Valencia with 8 or 10,000 men, and the streets of Caracas and Laguayra, were daily patrolled to add to his army. Gen. Bermudez was at Cumana, with an equal army to oppose the movements of Gen. Paz. A British frigate was lying in Laguayra to protect the British merchants in case of need.

[Balt. Chronicle.]
[From the Boston Traveller]
We give below an extract of a letter to the publishers, which contains some information important to commercial gentlemen interested in the Colonial Trade.

HALIFAX, N. S. July 28th, 1829.
By the last packet an act of Parliament has been received, which introduces a most important alteration in the colonial Trade, and which will bear particularly on your commercial interests. By the 36th clause, flour is now admissible from the warehouses of these Colonies into our W. India possessions as the payment of 1s. 6d. per barrel; if imported direct from the States, in a British or American vessel, it is liable to the full duty imposed by the Act 1, Geo. 4, c. 114, of 5s. 6d. per barrel, thus giving a superiority to British shipping of 4s. per barrel in the West India market, and to this there must be added the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. making the whole difference in favor of Colonial vessels 4s. 6d. per barrel.

You are already aware that in this port no discriminating duties have been charged since the opening under the new act. Halifax on this, as you would see sometime ago in the Albion, formed an exception to the other Colonies. Mr. Woodhouse, however, the Surveyor General of Customs, who arrived here a few days ago from Jamaica, has recommended the same principle to be acted upon here; and accordingly at a meeting of the Council, summoned this morning by his Excellency, it was resolved to charge in future the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon all importations from the States in American bottoms. This regulation takes immediate effect.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house of Havana, dated 25th July, received 10th inst. in Philadelphia.
"We would advise you for the present to desist from any speculation in the article of flour; for not only is the uncertainty in the price increasing rapidly, but all calculation destroyed by the loads which drop in from France and Spain, but we have in force a thundering order from the Intendency, which is pecuniary had upon flour importers, requiring all duties to be liquidated and paid up without a moment's loss of time. Now as flour cannot be sold with that precipitancy, and even when sold, money cannot be looked for for months afterwards, you will see there is no profit to be derived from this outlay of money."

POKOTY OF GLASS.—Mr. Campbell, in his voyage to the south of Africa, demonstrated this fact by hermetically sealing two spherical bottles, which he sunk in the sea to the depth of 1,200 feet, by attaching to them a great weight of lead. Ten men were one quarter of an hour in raising them again, and they came up full of water, which had been forced through the glass.



RICMOND, AUGUST 26.

We lay the following communication before the public from our respect for the Liberty of the Press. We are not such obstinate sticklers in favor of our own opinion, as to expect every body else to sacrifice his wishes to ours. We would rather postpone the Presidential contest in Virginia, with all its turbulence and its animosities, to some more distant period. "Sufficient to the day (in our humble judgement) be the evil thereof!"—but we cannot usurp the office of dictators; and if our correspondent chooses to encounter the consequences, our columns are at his service. As to the congressional election, "to which he refers, we would rather have 'no port or lot in the matter.'"

We cannot dismiss the other topic in which while Union is interested, without expressing our apprehensions that it is destined to agitate the public mind even more furiously than at the last election. We can scarcely mistake the signs of the times. We think we can discover in the political horizon, the dark marks of the coming storm. Unless the indications shall prove utterly delusive, this battle is to be conducted with an unusual asperity. In spite of all the efforts of all the moderate men, it is fated to partake too much of the rancor and violence of personal feelings. It is apprehended, that men who have heretofore acted together, are to be enlisted on opposite sides, and probably separated for ever. Is it not then also to be apprehended, that the sooner the lists are opened, the greater will be the ravages of discord? Ought those evils, which threaten the harmony and good feeling of society, to be accelerated in their approach, and to be encouraged in the virulence which they will display?